

U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   O F   C H A R L T O N   K I N G S

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1971

Medical Officer of Health

STEPHEN KNIGHT (Retired 30/4/71)

M.B, B.S(Lond), M.R.C.S, L.R.C.F, D.P.H.

W.A. KNOX

M.B, CH.B, B.A.O, D.P.H.

Lexham Lodge,  
Charlton Kings,  
Cheltenham.

Telephone: Cheltenham - 25746/7

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector

DOUGLAS G. MASLING

M.A.P.H.I, M.R.S.H, A.F.S.

Certificated Public Health Inspector and  
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.  
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Telephone: Cheltenham - 26614/5

Council Offices,  
Copt Elm Road,  
Charlton Kings,  
Cheltenham,  
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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1971

Councillor: G.H. Hollas (Chairman)

Councillors: W.S. Ballinger, J.A. Bowden, A.J. Bower,  
H.R. Campbell, C.G.F. Enoch, H.O.C. Millward,  
G.A. Paine, Mrs. M. Phillips, S.D. Rogers,  
Mrs. I. Stainton, V.G. Stanton.

STAFF

W. Court - Assistant Surveyor

H. Taylor - Pests Officer (Part Time)

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHARLTON KINGS  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Charlton Kings Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1971, on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District. The report is prepared as required by Circular 1/72 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

I am again indebted to Mr. D.G. Masling, the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, for the section of the report contributed by him.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population 10,090 is the census figure and compares with his mid-year estimate of 10,340 for 1970 which is a decrease of 250.

There were 128 Births, 19 more than the previous year, the rates being 13.1 compared with 10.8 the previous year.

152 people died during the year; the Death Rate being 13.4 per 1,000 population, 4 Infants died in the first year of life, thus the infantile mortality is at the rate of 31 such deaths per 1,000 live births. This average is high but owing to the small numbers involved marked annual variations do occur.

The incidence of all forms of infectious disease was extremely low due, in no small measure, to the success of schemes for immunisation and vaccination. Parents readily make use of the facilities available and nearly every child is protected against common infectious diseases.

I wish to thank most sincerely the members of the Council and the staff for the help and support I have received during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.A.KNOX

Medical Officer of Health

CHARLTON KINGS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres): 3,399  
 Population (1961 Census): 7,744  
 Population (Registrar General's 1971 mid-year estimate): 10,090 (Census)  
 Number of Domestic Dwellings  
 (as at 31st March, 1972, V.O.Returns): 3,525  
 Number of Council Houses and Flats (31st March, 1972): 370  
 Percentage of Council Houses and Flats  
 (as at 31st March, 1972): 10.608%  
 Rateable Value (31st March, 1972, V.O.Returns): £401,279  
 Actual product of 1p rate 1971-72: £3797.176

The Chief Trades carried on in the District are:

Shops  
 Garages  
 Light Engineering

RAINFALL

The annual rainfall for 1971 for the Cheltenham area was 627.4 mm.  
 This compares with the average annual rainfall for the period 1916-1950  
 of 668 mm.

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars of the births and deaths in the District.

MOTHERS & INFANTS

1. <u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number:	Legitimate.....	....		122	62	60
	Illegitimate..	....		6	5	1
	Total			128	67	61
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population				12.7		
Area Comparability Factor (Births)				1.03		
Local adjusted rate				13.1		
Ratio of local adjusted Birth Rate to National Rate				.82		
2. <u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u> (per cent of Total Live Births)				5		
3. <u>STILL BIRTHS</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number:	Legitimate.....	....		2	1	1
	Illegitimate..	....		-	-	-
	Total			2	1	1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births				15		
4. TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS				130		

5. <u>INFANTS DEATHS</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
(1) Deaths of infants under 1 year						
Number:	Legitimate	....	....	2	2	-
	Illegitimate	....	....	2	2	-
Total				4	4	-
(2) Neonatal Deaths under 4 weeks						
Number:	Legitimate	....	....	1	1	-
	Illegitimate	....	....	2	2	-
Total				3	3	-
(3) Early Neonatal Deaths of infants under 1 week						
Number:	Legitimate	....	....	1	1	-
	Illegitimate	....	....	2	2	-
Total				3	3	-
6. <u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births					31	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Legitimate live births					16	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births					333	
7. <u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)					23	
8. <u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)					23	
9. <u>PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)					38	
10. <u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u> (including abortion)						
Number of deaths					None	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births					Nil	
11. <u>DEATHS</u>						
Number				152	70	82
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population				15.1		
Area Comparability Factors (Deaths)				.89		
Local adjusted rate				13.4		
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to National rate				1.16		



## CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of death in the following table are classified under the Abbreviated List (B List) of International Statistical Classifications:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	1
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	2
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	3	1
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	3
B46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	2
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	2
B27 Hypertensive Disease	-	1
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	24	22
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	7
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	10	22
B46(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	4
B32 Pneumonia	3	5
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	5
B33(2) Asthma	-	1
B46(7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-
B34 Peptic Ulcer	1	-
B46(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
B46(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-
B42 Congenital Anomalies	1	-
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	-
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-
BE48 All other Accidents	-	1
TOTAL	<u>70</u>	<u>82</u>

POPULATION The population according to the census figure of 10,090 shows a decrease from the Registrar General's estimate for 1970 of 250.

BIRTH RATE There were 128 Live Births compared with 109 the previous year, the rates being 13.1 compared with 10.8 the previous year.

DEATH RATE 152 Deaths compared with 142 the previous year, the rates being 13.4 compared with 12.2 the previous year and 11.6 for England and Wales.

### INFANT MORTALITY

There were 4 infant deaths compared with Nil the year before. The Infant Mortality Rate being 31 per 1,000 Live Births compared with 18 for England and Wales and 14 for the County.

### CANCER

Death Rates from Cancer per 1,000 population:-

	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>		<u>Charlton Kings U.D.C.</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Cancer of the Lung	1.060	0.224	0.6	0.2
Other Cancer	1.596	1.924	2.2	1.6

Three men and one woman died from cancer of the lung compared with eight men and no women the previous year. Eleven men and eight women died from other forms of cancer, this compares with eight men and ten women last year.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES  
IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Birth Rate</u> (per 1,000 population)	14.4	13.5	11.1	10.8	13.1
<u>Death Rate</u> (per 1,000 population)	10.9	11.9	11.9	12.2	13.4
<u>Infantile Mortality Rate</u> (per 1,000 Live Births)-(deaths of infants under 1 year)	36	30	44	-	31
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (per 1,000 Live Births) (deaths of infants under 1 month)	21	22	44	-	23

COMPARISON WITH THE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY  
RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES ETC., FOR 1971

	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>County of Glos.</u>	<u>Charlton Kings U.D.C.</u>
<u>Live Birth Rate</u>	16.0	16.2	13.1
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> (per 1,000 total Live & Still Births)	12	10	15
<u>Infantile Mortality Rate</u> (per 1,000 Live Births -deaths of infants under 1 year)	18	14	31
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (per 1,000 Live Births - deaths of infants under 1 month)	12	10	23
<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (per 1,000 total Live Births) (deaths under 1 week of age)	10	8	23
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (per 1,000 Live and Still Births -Still Births and Infants Deaths under 1 week)	22	17.7	38
<u>Death Rate</u> (per 1,000 population)	11.6	10.3	13.4

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTION AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1971  
(excluding Tuberculosis)

	Under								25 and Age				Total	
	<u>1 year</u>		<u>1 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 14</u>		<u>15 - 24</u>		<u>over</u>		<u>unknown</u>			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Poliomyelitis, para- lytic, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Under								65 and				Total	
	<u>5 years</u>		<u>5 - 14</u>		<u>15 - 44</u>		<u>45 - 64</u>		<u>over</u>					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Scarlet Fever

One case was notified during the year compared with two the previous year.

Diphtheria

The Urban District has been free from Diphtheria since 1944.

<u>Whooping Cough</u>	Four cases were notified during the year compared with Nil the previous year.
<u>Measles</u>	Seven cases were notified during the year compared with one hundred and nine the previous year.
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>	No cases were notified.
<u>Food Poisoning</u>	No cases were notified.
<u>Dysentery</u>	No cases were notified.
<u>Infective Jaundice</u>	One case was notified, the same as in the previous year.

#### FOOD POISONING

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General

	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	-	-	-	-	-
(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED			Nil		
(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS			Nil		
(d) FATAL CASES			Nil		

Causative Agent	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Sporadic Cases Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
	-	-	-	-	-

#### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

State of protection of children against Diphtheria

Born in year:-	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Number and percentage of children vaccinated	34 (27%)	106 (91%)	111 (92%)

#### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

State of protection of children against Smallpox

Born in year:-	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Number and percentage of children vaccinated	1 (1%)	18 (16%)	56 (46%)



## TUBERCULOSIS

### NEW CASES

	Children <u>0 - 4 yrs</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs</u>	<u>All persons</u>
Respiratory	-	-	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	1
Other forms	-	-	-
		Total	<u>1</u>

### Deaths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Respiratory	-	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	1
Other forms	-	-

### Tuberculosis Register

The number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1971, was as follows:-

<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-pulmonary</u>			<u>All forms</u>
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
6	7	13	-	-	-	13

### FOOD AND DRUG ACT 1955 Clean Food and Food Hygiene

Regulations are in force for securing hygienic methods in the handling, wrapping and delivery of food for sale.

Food shops and similar establishments (including vehicles) are inspected regularly to ensure that food is wholesome and that the premises and vehicles comply with requirements.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 Section 47 - Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 - Section 1.

These Acts give local authorities power to apply to the Courts for the compulsory removal of aged or sick persons who are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people, proper care and attention. It was not necessary to make any application to the Court during the year.

The Home Help Service and Old People's Welfare Committee are of great assistance enabling many old people to remain in their own homes for much longer with this assistance.

### Old People's Welfare Committee

An Old People's Welfare Committee operates in the District. The Committee helps to co-ordinate local services both voluntary and statutory for the elderly and members act as visitors in their area. Mrs M.Garside is the Hon. Secretary of Charlton Kings Urban District Council Old People's Welfare Committee.

The Old People's Clubs are most useful, they look after their members and report instances in which help is required.

### Meals on Wheels

An extension of the Cheltenham Borough scheme operates in the District.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES

### Laboratory Facilities

Samples taken under the Public Health Acts are sent for bacteriological analysis to the Public Health Laboratory at Gloucester Royal Infirmary. The laboratory is part of the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Department of Health and Social Security and no charge is made for making use of its service.

Chemical examinations of specimens is undertaken by the City Analyst, Worcester.

### Home Help Service

This Service has now gone over to the Social Services Department's area office at Idmiston House. Appeals for assistance from or further information about the Home Help Service should be directed to:-

Mrs J. Williams  
Area Home Help Organiser  
Idmiston House  
307 - 309, High Street  
Cheltenham.

Telephone:- Cheltenham 32481

### Nursing in the Home

The area is covered by the District Nursing Association under the control of the Health Committee of the County Council.

The District Nurse is:-

Mrs P. Rigby  
2, Langton Grove Road  
Charlton Kings

Telephone:- Cheltenham 20332

### Child Health Clinic

Meetings of the Charlton Kings Child Health Clinic are held in the School Road Youth Hall, every Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Toddlers session on the first Wednesday of every month.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

To: The Chairman and  
Members of the Charlton Kings  
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in contributing towards the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1971 and for the opportunity to comment upon those aspects of environmental health which are my concern.

In the housing field it is of great satisfaction to all concerned to record the achievement of completion by the Council of the Warden Scheme of 24 Elderly Persons flats at Croft Road. These flats, the first of their kind in the Urban District, have been greatly appreciated by the persons who were fortunate to be selected as tenants and their success is undoubtedly revealed in the substantial increase in demand for this type of accommodation which has ensued. Concurrent with this development was the fifteen two bedroomed flats scheme at 'Longleat' which were in an advanced state of completion at the end of the year.

In all, therefore, 1971 was a year of some achievement by the Council. The private sector yielded a better housing contribution than in the previous year, but has not, and appears unlikely to, regain the impetus of the mid-sixties.

On other environmental health aspects, the refuse collection service again operated very efficiently throughout the year despite the increased haul to the disposal point at Elmstone Hardwicke. Although there is now no refuse tip within the district, residual problems remain from the existing tip and can only serve to strengthen the comments made in the report for 1970 on this method of refuse disposal.

The fact that there is little to report on complaints regarding unsoundness or foreign bodies in food may be taken that there has been improvement on the part of manufacturers and retailers in this respect, particularly as regards stock rotation control of perishable foods.

The greatly increased volume of food voluntarily surrendered, following defects in frozen food cabinets, also indicates the growing awareness of retailers of their responsibilities to the customer to supply food of high quality.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Members of the Council for their continued confidence and assistance during the year. I would also like to thank the Officers and Staff for their support and contribution towards the work summarised in this report.

In April 1971, Dr. Stephen Knight retired from the position of Medical Officer of Health and was succeeded by Dr. W.A. Knox.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D.G. MASLING, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,  
A.F.S.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

- (i) The water supply to the Urban District is provided by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board.

During the year 59 new premises and 1 existing property were connected to the supply.

There were no new mains laid in the district other than those concerned in the supply for new estates.

- (ii) Samples

6 samples of water from consumer's taps were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 5 were found to be entirely satisfactory. The remaining sample was cleared upon re-examination. The water going into supply from the Tewkesbury source is regularly examined bacteriologically.

Whilst the predominant source of supply is from the River Severn source at Tewkesbury, other sources, e.g. Northfield, Dowdeswell and Hewlett Reservoirs which are used to supply limited areas and for emergency purposes, were frequently checked for bacteriological and chemical quality.

Three chemical samples were taken from consumer's taps and in all cases were found to be satisfactory for the purposes of a domestic supply. A typical analytical return of a sample taken on 30th July, 1971, is reproduced hereunder:-

Appearance	Clear & bright	
Colour	Nil	
Odour cold	Nil	(All chemical results expressed in parts per million)
" hot		
Taste		
pH value	7.38	
Total Solid Residue(dried 180°C)	488	
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> Permanent	116	
" " " Temporary	202	
" " " Total	318	
Calcium as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	266	
Magnesium as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	52	
Chlorine in Chlorides	64	
Oxygen absorbed, 3 hrs, 37°C	1.34	
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.35	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil	
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.06	
Opacity (Turbidity + Colour)	0.8	
Silica	6.85	
Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	0.052	
Total Iron as Fe	0.04	
Soluble Iron as Fe	0.03	
Residual Chlorine	0.01	
Potassium as K.	5.20	



Sodium as Na	43.0
Total Manganese as Mn	Nil
Soluble Manganese as Mn	-
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	97

(iii) Fluoride Content

The Chemist to the Board reports that the natural fluoride content of the water from the various sources of supply does not exceed 0.24 mg/l.

(iv) Discolouration of Supply

Intermittent discolouration of supply due to corrosion of distribution mains is being countered by an extensive programme of re-lining of trunk mains which continued throughout the year. The problem of the intermittent discolouration due to deposited manganese is being resolved by the operation of a new biological process at source, whereby no manganese now passes to supply. Discolouration in supply due to manganese has now ceased to be the subject of complaints.

(v) Statistics

No. of dwelling houses supplied by mains direct to houses	-3412
" " " " " " " stand pipes	-0
" " " " " " " private supplies	-45
Population supplied by mains	-10003

(vi) General

The water supply to the area generally has throughout the year been satisfactory both in respect of quantity and quality. The relatively small proportion of the population which does not take water from the mains supply (1.1%) live in isolated parts of the district beyond present limits of supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage system is connected to the treatment and disposal works owned and operated by the Cheltenham Borough Council. The system is predominantly "separate", surface water being discharged into the River Chelt or its tributary streams. All drainage schemes for new housing projects are required to be separate.

During the year further progress was made by the Cheltenham Borough Council in the scheme for the improvement and enlargement of the Treatment Works at Haydon.

Whilst there were no major extensions to the foul water sewerage system during the year, improvements were carried out at Moored Road, with the laying of a relief sewer and Little Herberts Road where the existing sewer was enlarged over a short length. The policy of improving accessibility to the foul system by the installation of new manholes continued throughout the year.

The relaying of the surface water sewer in Copt Elm Road was substantially completed in 1971. This new sewer, approximately 450 lin. yards of 18" diameter discharges into the River Chelt and will replace an old brick culvert which had in previous years been the source of flooding problems.

Two connections were made from existing properties to the sewer in the Sandy Lane area. This latter sewer has been further extended by a Developer to drain a new estate of 29 houses under construction.

The existing sewerage system now covers the whole of the built up area of the Urban District and the properties utilising individual disposal plants amount to less than 2% of the total properties. These premises are in isolated rural situations beyond the limits of the system where the possibility of connection is precluded on practical or financial considerations. These premises generally fall within the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and it is most unlikely that there will be any further development in these areas to justify extension of the sewerage system.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are, therefore, reasonably adequate.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly door to door collection of household refuse was again operated throughout the year.

Two vehicles were employed in the main on domestic refuse collection, a Dennis Paxit IIIC and a Karrier Ramillies, both of the continuous loading type. Two drivers and six loaders are engaged in the service.

Following a survey by the Management Services Unit of the Gloucestershire County Council, an incentive bonus scheme was introduced for the refuse collection staff on 1st March 1971. This scheme has worked satisfactorily since its introduction and has not only given financial reward to the operatives, but provided economies in the use of other transport. It has furthermore led to the collection service being maintained with a higher degree of regularity and has completely eliminated problems of labour recruitment despite increases in properties collected.

The initial survey showed that the productivity level of the crews was high prior to the introduction of the incentive bonus system and credit is due to the operatives for this and for their continued loyalty and service to the community.

The disposal of household refuse took place at the Tip operated by the Cheltenham Borough Council at Elmstone Hardwicke. This haul to the disposal point is approximately 12 miles including the return trip and represents a considerable loss of working time. To alleviate this problem the replacement of the smaller capacity Karrier Ramillies Vehicle with one of greater capacity necessitating less journeys to tip is essential. Whilst there were no operative refuse tips in the Urban District, some problems still arose from the completed and disused tips. Pollution of watercourses by drainage from the Ash Grove Tip was overcome by diverting the polluted effluent into a nearby foul sewer.

The service to householders for the collection of bulky and extraordinary items of refuse was continued throughout the year and a total of 325 collections were made. This service is undoubtedly a worthwhile preventive measure against the illicit dumping of unwanted materials and equipment in the rural areas.

#### HOUSING AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is almost entirely residential in character, the working population being mainly employed in industry, commerce and offices in and around the adjoining Borough of Cheltenham.

The relatively small numbers of people employed within the district are engaged mainly in offices, laundering, light engineering, the retail trade and catering.

Housing standards throughout the district are generally high and there are no areas which collectively call for slum clearance or general improvement. A previous assessment of the number of houses unfit or likely to be so within the three year period from 1969 revealed 51 houses in this category. On completion of acquisitions by the Council for housing and commercial use, this number will be reduced to 10, a target which will be attained prior to 1973.

The redevelopment of the area centered on Church Piece and Church Street, Charlton Kings, remained under active consideration throughout the year. The assembly of the land required for this redevelopment necessitated the acquisition of dwelling houses on the site many of which were sub-standard and lacking amenities and which would have called for action under the Housing Acts at a future date. The general bad arrangement of the street layout precluded, in my view, consideration of this area as a general improvement area under the 1969 Housing Act.

Compared with 1970, the number of improvement grants approved has risen considerably, no doubt due to the more favourable financial provisions of the Housing Act 1969 and the Council's changed policy towards Discretionary Grants. Whilst owner/occupiers are taking up grants available and by so doing improving the general housing stock, there is obviously still a reluctance on owners of tenanted properties to avail themselves of grants to provide amenities for their tenants. The administrative and legal procedure for securing these facilities is, despite the Housing Act 1969, still cumbersome. This is an aspect which ought to receive further consideration, with, if necessary, increased financial aid to the owners of such property.

It seems inequitable that the speculator can acquire an older property, improve it with grant aid and reap the benefit on re-sale at a time when so little can be achieved in a reasonable time in the tenanted property sphere.

Despite the availability during the year of the new flats for the elderly at Gilbert Ward Court, Croft Road, the number of applicants for housing accommodation at the end of the year stood higher than in previous years and, in fact, the demand from elderly couples and persons increased from 55 to 60. There is also a rising demand from the families with one child. It is readily apparent that future building programmes should be concentrated on these two sectors.

There were no "statutory" cases of overcrowding discovered or notified during the year.

(a) Housing Statistics Summary

(1) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be in some respect unfit for human habitation .....	16
(2) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority .....	4
(3) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:-	
(a) the serving of Notices requiring the execution of works	1
(b) the making of demolition or closing orders .....	5
(c) the making of clearance orders .....	Nil
(4) The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	1



(5) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice. Public Health Act 1936, Housing Act 1957. ....	1
(6) The number of demolition or closing orders made .....	Nil
(7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 16, Housing Act 1957 .....	4
(8) The number of houses demolished .....	2

(b) Improvement Grants

(i)	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Refused</u>
	By Owner Occupiers	15	-
	By Landlords	1	-
(ii)	Amount Paid in Grants (6) .....	£1010	
(iii)	<u>Amenities Provided</u>		
	Fixed Baths or Showers .....	4	
	Wash Hand Basins .....	4	
	Hot Water Supply .....	6	
	Water Closets .....	4	
	Sinks .....	2	
(iv)	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>		
	By Owner Occupiers	4	-
	By Landlords	1	1
(v)	Amount Paid in Grants (1) .....	£973	

(c) Housing Act 1969

Number of applications for Qualification Certificates ....	4
Number of Qualification Certificates issued .....	4

(d) Provision of new Housing Accommodation

Number of dwellings erected by Council .....	25
" " " " " Private Enterprise , .....	83

(e) Applicants for Housing Accommodation at 31.12.71

Families with two or more children .....	16
Families with one child .....	28
Childless couples .....	9
Elderly couples and persons .....	60
	<hr/>
	113
	<hr/>



# FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE

## Classification

(a) Type of Business	Number	No.complying with Reg.16.	No.of premises to which Reg. 19. applies	No.of Premises
<u>Catering</u>				
Hotels	2	2	2	2
Licensed Premises	8	8	8	8
Works Canteens	1	1	1	1
School Canteens & Kitchens	5	5	5	5
Butchers	4	4	4	4
Grocers & Greengrocers	13	13	13	13
Fish Friers	1	1	1	1
Off Licences (Grocery)	4	4	4	4
Confectioners	1	1	1	1
Sweets/Confectioners	6	6	6	6

(b) Premises registered under Food & Drugs Act 1955

(1) for storage and sale of ice cream	22
(2) for manufacture of sausages	2

(c) Poultry Processing Premises

There are no poultry processing premises within the District

(d) Food Hygiene

There were no legal proceedings instituted in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 or the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966.

All premises are constructed and equipped to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the emphasis of inspections is to basically ensure that the food handling practices of staff are in accordance with hygienic principles.

(e) Complaints regarding Food

The following complaint regarding food was received during the year:-

<u>Food</u>	<u>Reason for Complaint</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Sliced Loaf of Bread	Foreign Bodies	Foreign bodies on analysis found to be compact wheat starch and tissues carried over from a previous baking. Manufacturers warned.

(f) During the year the following foodstuffs were examined, found to be unfit and voluntarily surrendered:-

47 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	--	Imported Beef
1450	--	packets of assorted frozen foods arising from failure of refrigerated store.

(g) Food & Drugs Act 1955 - Adulteration & Quality

The sampling of food and drugs for compositional quality is carried out by the Gloucestershire County Council through its Weights and Measures Department.

NOISE

Three complaints received regarding noise were dealt with during the year. These were of a minor nature and involved mainly activities of neighbours or their animals.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1965

No. of applications approved under Sec.3. .... 1

Complaints regarding the burning of domestic refuse at a block of flats were received and, following a warning to the owners Agents, improved facilities for storage of domestic refuse were introduced and the use of the offending incinerator discontinued.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses within the Urban District.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No new licences were issued during the year. The licences now operative in the District are restricted to sites for individual caravans, all being provided with water and sanitary facilities from houses in the same vicinity.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

One licence was issued during the year. Satisfactory conditions were maintained at the premises in accordance with licensing requirements.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS

1928 & 1936

Twelve licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit were issued during the year. All licences are issued subject to the appropriate conditions prepared by the Association of Petroleum Acts Administration.

PEST CONTROL

The following is an extract from the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. These figures indicate a slight increase on the infestations treated during the year. The Rodent Operator is a full time Council employee and is allocated other duties when not engaged on rodent control work. The service is free to occupiers of all dwelling houses and includes treatment for other pests, e.g. wasps, moles, flies etc.

	<u>Non- Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties in district	3836	36
Number of properties inspected following notification	113	9
Number infested by (a) Rats	75	3
(b) Mice	27	-
Number of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than complaint or notification	91	10
Number of above infested by -		
Rats	4	-
Mice	-	-

The sewerage system was baited and treated, where infested with rats, twice during the year.

392 treatments were carried out during the year for the removal of wasps nests and 10 treatments for moles and 27 other disinfestations. The Rodent Operator also carries out any other disinfestation work.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 - 1959

PREMISES	No. of Premises on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7. is enforced by the Local Authority	15	4	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Sec.7. is enforced by the Local Authority	3	3	Nil	Nil
(excluding outworkers)	18	7	Nil	Nil

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To HM..By HM Inspector		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) .....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY

PREMISES ACT 1963

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of premises registered at the end of the year	No. of premises receiving general inspection
Offices	1	18	6
Retail Shops	3	34	17
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	2	2
Catering Establishments	-	9	9
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	63	34

TABLE B

Number of visits to all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 63

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	336
Retail Shops	96
Warehouses	12
Catering Establishments	47
Canteens	18
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	509
Total Males	167
Total Females	342

TABLE D

EXEMPTIONS - NIL

TABLE E

PROSECUTIONS - NIL

TABLE F

INSPECTORS - No. of Inspectors appointed .... 1  
under section 52(1) or (5)  
of the Act.

No. of other Staff employed .... 1 (Part Time)  
for most of their time on  
work in connection with the Act.



1. General

There has been no significant change during 1971 in the pattern and distribution of premises covered by the Act within the Urban District. The possibility of new shopping facilities within the central area redevelopment scheme and the reorganisation of the Barland Works site will increase the responsibilities in future years.

2. Mechanical Handling

There are no premises using permanent mechanical handling apparatus and no worthwhile commentary on experience in this field can be made, although where any small or temporary form of handling is employed, due note is taken of safety precautions.

3. Food Slicing Machines

The leaflet SHW 14 is regarded as an excellent reference to the Inspectors and has led to a greater awareness on the part of users in premises concerned. Whilst no accidents were reported from this source or from mechanical saws in butchery premises, apparatus of this nature must be regarded with suspicion.

4. Contraventions of the Act

It has not been necessary during the year to institute proceedings against any owner or occupier and the small and minor infringements detected have been rectified on an informal basis. These infringements in the main, have related to first aid boxes, provision of thermometers and need for redecoration.





